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Senate Approves Revenue-Sharing Bill of 33 Billion

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP)—After a week's debate the Senate last night approved a five-year, \$33.5-billion revenue-sharing payout to the states and cities.

The vote was 63 to 30. Conservative opponents called it fiscally irresponsible, while liberal opponents said the Senate version of the House-passed bill excessively favored rural areas at the expense of the populous urbanized states.

Nevertheless, the bill had strong lobbying support by mayors, county officials, most governors and the administration. Its passage, though never in doubt, represented a modest triumph for President Nixon, who had urged such legislation starting in 1969.

House Study On GOP Fund Assails Stans

Says He Shifted Story On Mexican Transfer

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP)—Maurice H. Stans, the finance chairman of President Nixon's re-election campaign, personally approved the secret—and perhaps illegal—transfer of campaign funds through Mexico, according to a report by the House Banking and Currency Committee's staff.

The 56-page report also asserts that Mr. Stans changed his story about the Mexican funds during interviews and correspondence with committee investigators.

At first, the report says, Mr. Stans, former Secretary of Commerce, denied knowing about the transfer of some \$100,000 in campaign funds through Mexican banks, but later admitted that he had been told of the transfer.

The report says the money that moved through Mexico would represent illegal contributions if the funds came from foreign nationals. However, the committee said it was unable to determine who the money had come from because Mr. Stans and other Nixon committee officials refused to disclose the source.

Denial by Stans

Mr. Stans denied in a statement today that "I knew of and approved complex plans to transfer funds from contributors to Mexican banks and then to the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President."

On the basis of the Banking and Currency Committee report, which is highly critical of the Nixon campaign's bookkeeping, the committee chairman, Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, announced that he would ask his committee to conduct full public hearings into Republican campaign funds linked to the Watergate bugging case.

Among other charges the report says that Texas fund-raiser took \$700,000 to Washington on April 5, two days before a strict campaign disclosure law took effect. Because the money beat the deadline, the names of the donors have not been made public.

The report says the \$700,000 was carried to the headquarters of the Committee for the Re-election of the President by Roy Winchster, public relations vice-president of Pennzell United Corp.

Four Mexican Checks Included were four Mexican checks totaling \$89,000, which has been traced to the Miami bank account of one of the five men arrested inside Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate building complex here on June 17.

In addition, the suitcase contained \$11,000 in cash from Mexico, the report said, adding that most of the remaining \$600,000 was raised in Texas.

In a highly critical section, the report says that Mr. Stans "repeatedly" denied any knowledge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Uganda Planning Transit Camps for Asian Expellees

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—Uganda said tonight that any of its unwanted Asians who are still here after President Idi Amin's 90-day deadline will be rounded up by the army and put into military transit camps.

An official statement reiterated Uganda's insistence that the deadline be met and also blamed Britain for the delay in the airlift of Asians out of the country. The statement gave Nov. 8 as the expiry date.

Gen. Amin spent the day touring army camps in a helicopter to inspect possible sites for the transit camps, the statement said. It warned that any Asian still here after Nov. 8, who had not been exempted from expulsion, would "have to be rounded up by the security forces and taken to specified military camps."

Some Amendments Defeated By lopsided votes, Sen. Long beat down efforts by both Republicans and liberal Democrats to make the bill a vehicle for tax reform and Social Security legislation.

However, Sen. Long's committee added—and successfully defended—the major provision not in the House-passed revenue bill. It put a lid on currently unlimited open-ended federal 75 percent matching grants by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the states for "social services." Requests by the states for such uncontrolled grants totaled an estimated \$4.3 billion for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

At Sen. Long's suggestion the Senate put a \$600-million ceiling on such grants for child care and family planning—roughly the amount sought in this category by the states, anyway.

Earlier, the Long panel had already eliminated HEW matching grants for all other "social services" starting Jan. 1, 1973—a blow to some big urbanized states. Instead the Long panel substituted a \$1-billion annual payout to the states, based on urbanized population, as an extra "supplemental" to pure revenue-sharing. This made the first year's payout under the bill \$6.3 billion, instead of \$3.3 billion, the House total.

Yesterday, efforts led by Sen. William V. Roth, R. Del., to boost this "supplement" to \$3.1 billion went down to defeat, by a 60-to-30 vote.

The bill, as finally adopted by the Senate, was essentially the legislation reported out by Sen. Long's committee on Aug. 18.

Sen. Long easily repulsed repeated efforts by senators from the bigger urban states—notably Sen. Jacob Javits, R. N.Y.; Sen. Robert A. Taft Jr., R. Ohio; and Charles Percy, R. Ill.—to change the payout formula in their favor.

The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference to iron out differences in the versions passed by the two branches.

In the House today, representatives passed and sent to the Senate a compromise \$30.9-billion military weapons authorization measure providing \$2.3 billion less than President Nixon requested.

The measure, passed on a 336-43 vote, did not contain Senate-passed language to force withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indo-China four months after enactment dependent only on return of U.S. prisoners of war.

FIGURING—Sen. Russell Long, D. La., pointing to an item in the just-passed Senate version of the revenue-sharing plan. Sen. Long, chairman of Finance Committee, steered bill to passage. With him is Sen. Wallace Foster Bennett, R., Utah.

an obstacle in previous talks, "had been cleared" and that large American credits to Moscow, an exchange of trade missions and "probable" most-favored-nation status for Moscow were anticipated.

Large Credits Expected One Soviet source said that resolution of the Lend Lease issue was expected to pave the way for exchange of trade missions and large credits to the Soviet Union from the American Export-Import Bank.

Soviet sources also anticipated that the Nixon administration would make efforts to win congressional approval for granting most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union to replace the special high tariffs now imposed on Soviet exports to the United States.

There was no comment from the American side on the Soviet disclosure. Nor was there any indication whether any arrangements made here would be jeopardized by efforts of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn., and others to have Congress take a stand against tariff and trade concessions to Moscow as long as the Soviet Union retains newly established educational taxes on would-be emigrants, including Jews seeking to go to Israel.

The mounting congressional feeling on this issue was presumed to have been mentioned in the trade talks, but American (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Is Expected to Announce First Wheat Sale to Peking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—Secretary of Agriculture Earl W. Butts is expected to announce tomorrow the first sale of American wheat to Communist China.

Rep. Graham Purrell, D. Texas, said that he would not be surprised if Mr. Butts announced the sale at the outset of hearings tomorrow by a House Agriculture



PREPAREDNESS—Workmen unloading lumber in front of the U.S. Capitol to begin the construction of seating and other facilities for the presidential inauguration on Jan. 20, 1973. In the background center is the steel frame of inaugural dais.

As Kissinger Ends Talks

Trade Deal Is Reported in Moscow

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (NYT)—First indications came tonight that presidential emissary Henry A. Kissinger and the Soviet leaders have achieved a breakthrough in previously deadlocked negotiations aimed at expanding Soviet-American trade.

A well-placed Soviet source reported that agreement in principle was reached on Moscow's outstanding World War II debt for American Lend Lease, with repayment to run 30 years, extending into the 21st century.

Trade terms were not disclosed, but the principal was believed to be about \$500 million.

The Nixon administration had made a settlement of the Lend Lease debt, for supplies and services rendered to the Soviet civilian economy during World War II, a prerequisite to the kind of American trade concessions that Moscow has been seeking.

The first word of a trade breakthrough came in a dispatch published this evening by Victor Louis, Soviet correspondent for the London Evening News, who is widely believed to have connections with Soviet intelligence.

Mr. Louis's dispatch reported that the Soviet and American negotiators were "on the verge of signing a mammoth trade deal" estimated to be worth several billion dollars a year by 1977. He said the Lend Lease dispute,

an obstacle in previous talks, "had been cleared" and that large American credits to Moscow, an exchange of trade missions and "probable" most-favored-nation status for Moscow were anticipated.

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subcommittee into possible windfall profits by exporters from the Soviet-American wheat deal.

According to the Southwestern Miller Report, a grain-trade journal in Kansas City, which broke the story today of the imminent opening up of grain sales to China, the initial sale is for 400,000 to 500,000 tons, or 14.5 to 18 million bushels.

Compared to the 400 million bushels of wheat already reported bought by the Soviet Union under the deal announced by President Nixon on July 8, the sale to China is relatively small.

"Breaks the Ice" Robert Brethaupt, an officer of the Soslund Co., which publishes the Southwestern Miller Report, said of the prospective sale to China:

"A year ago it would have been huge. It's a token sale now, but the one that breaks the ice."

Mr. Brethaupt also confirmed reports in Washington that the export firm that has negotiated the sale to China is the Lewis Dreyfus Corp. of New York City. There have been rumors here that Dreyfus had applied for export subsidies on a prospective sale to China.

The whole subject of export subsidies on the Soviet deal is going to get a thorough airing in the three days of hearings scheduled by Rep. Purrell. He and several other members of Congress, as well as the National Farmers Union and Consumers Union, have charged that the six big exporters supplying the wheat under the U.S.-Soviet deal made upwards of \$100 million out of a "special subsidy" arising from the magnitude of the deal.

Despite Bombing, Reports Say

U.S. Says Hanoi Can Fight Two Years at Present Rate

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).

This country's two principal intelligence agencies have concluded in recent reports submitted to the White House that Hanoi can sustain the fighting in South Vietnam "at the present rate" for the next two years despite the heavy American bombing of North Vietnam.

In separate but concurring reports prepared late last month, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency declared that although the heavy bombing in the North since last April had been successful in hitting designated targets, it has failed to slow the flow of men and equipment to South Vietnam.

A high-ranking intelligence official, along with others interviewed this week, said, however, that if the North had not been heavily bombed, the North Vietnamese could have doubled their operations and would have been spared heavy losses.

"They have not been hit fatally," he said, "but they are slowly bleeding to death—even if it takes two more years."

The two intelligence agencies said in their reports, which were prepared for the National Security Council, that the overall results of the bombing to date had been disappointing because of North Vietnamese "ant tactics" in keeping troops and supplies moving. The substance of the reports was made available to The New York Times yesterday by highly placed intelligence officials.

New Offensives

These officials, citing daily intelligence estimates as well as the bombing reports, said that all the indications were that the Communists were preparing new "high-potential" offensives throughout South Vietnam within 30 days. Following are the highlights of the current estimates and findings made available by the intelligence officials:

● Some 20,000 fresh North Vietnamese troops have infiltrated into South Vietnam in the last six weeks, making an approximate total of 100,000 regular soldiers there. Only one training brigade is said to remain in North Vietnam.

● The North Vietnamese now have the largest number of regular troops in the Mekong River delta, southwest of Saigon, since the start of the war. The total was estimated at 20,000 to 30,000 men, compared with 3,000 a year ago. Most of the infiltration has occurred since the start of the Communist offensive March 30, and intelligence officials said that the delta now is "our biggest problem," with pacification programs seriously threatened.

● A third petroleum pipeline has been completed between the Chinese frontier railroad terminal of Pingliang and Hanoi. The work began last May, after the United States mined Haiphong Harbor, but it became known only recently that the third pipeline has been completed.

● The North Vietnamese have built additional pipelines southward from Hanoi to supply their forces in South Vietnam. One of them reaches down to the A Shau Valley.

Pipelines Fixed Intelligence officials, discussing the reports of the two agencies, said that it was virtually impossible for air strikes to cut the pipelines, which are four inches in diameter. The officials said that whenever a pipeline was hit, North Vietnamese technicians turned it off at pumping stations while rapid repairs were made.

As for railroads from China, they said, the North Vietnamese have to a large extent neutralized them.

Planes, Passengers, Baggage Delayed

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP)—Aldo Bozzi, minister of transport and civil aviation, has called Rome's \$50-million Leonardo da Vinci Airport "a mess." He ordered an investigation of delays which nearly touched off passenger rioting.

Rome's independent newspaper II Messaggero quoted airline pilots as saying conditions at the big airport at Fiumicino created "disastrous impressions." Milan's widely circulated Corriere della Sera described the airport as "disorganized, chaotic."

Mr. Bozzi ordered the inquiry after 388 passengers were stalled in Rome for 26 hours when an Alitalia jumbo jet blew 11 times as prepared to take off for New York last Saturday.

The stalled passengers waited in vain all evening and then came back the next day to wait for planes in another plane. When the delays dragged on, police had to intervene to protect Alitalia crew members from the exasperated passengers.

"Anything Expected" II Messaggero quoted an unnamed Alitalia flight commander as saying, "At this point we can expect anything—even that foreign airlines will ostracize Fiumicino and cancel their stops here."

Passengers have had much to complain about at the airport in recent months. Pilots report

the effects of the bombing by marshaling all available rolling stock and manpower.

The officials said that the North Vietnamese "ant tactics" involved moving supplies by rail up to a bombed-out bridge or a severed highway. The supplies are then reportedly moved by river barges, truck, bicycle or back pack to railroad cars waiting beyond a damaged section of the

track or a destroyed bridge, and reloaded. At the same time, it was noted, labor units repair the tracks and bridges.

The conclusion reached by the intelligence agencies, officials said, was that the "ant tactics" used in the movement of supplies and the three underground pipelines had enabled the North Vietnamese to keep their forces fighting.

CAPTURED AT QUANG TRI—Eyes bandaged, a North Vietnamese captive being guided aboard a heavy truck.

Phantom, 3 MiGs Downed Elsewhere

SAIGON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Heavy artillery and ground resistance prevented South Vietnamese reinforcements from reaching the Quang Tri Citadel today, but the commander of the government's marines claimed he already had enough men in the fortress never to be driven out.

The marines, who stormed the stubbornly defended Citadel through a bomb hole in its southern wall yesterday, reportedly were locked in close-quarter fighting.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command announced that three Soviet-built MiGs and a U.S. F-4 Phantom were shot down in two days of air battles north of Hanoi. The

loss of the Phantom brought to 100 the number of American airplanes listed as missing since resumption of the bombing campaign.

The Phantom was downed by a MiG 43 miles northeast of the North Vietnamese capital on Monday, the U.S. Seventh Air Force announced.

The three MiGs were destroyed in dogfights as U.S. planes kept up their attacks on the Hanoi-Haiphong area for the third straight day yesterday.

Radio Hanoi reported further heavy raids on North Vietnam today and claimed six U.S. aircraft were shot down in provinces around Hanoi and Haiphong. The broadcast said nothing of the fate of the crew members.

The battle for the recapture of Quang Tri, which fell to North Vietnamese troops on May 1, has developed into one of the longest and bloodiest of the Indochina war.

For weeks, marine and airborne divisions, South Vietnam's elite units, have been tied up in punishing fighting for the devastated city. Soviet built 12-mm artillery, firing from positions up to 17 miles away, zeroed in on the marines and paratroopers and inflicted heavy casualties.

In Saigon, an army command spokesman reported a Communist barrage of 1,400 artillery shells blocked marine reinforcements from reaching marine units in the southeast corner of the Citadel.

Beirut Paper Says Cairo Arms Were Sabotaged

BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (AP)—Soviet experts sabotaged some of the weapons their government supplied for Egypt's army before they were expelled in July, the Beirut newspaper An Nahar said today.

"They dismantled and took with them sensitive parts that rendered sophisticated weapons inoperative," the newspaper said, quoting an unidentified associate of President Anwar Sadat.

He did not identify the dismantled weapons but said the Egyptian military command intends to discuss their reactivation with the Russians.

Probe Set of 'Mess' at Rome Airport

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Austria	8.5	Lebanon	90
Belgium	2.5	Luxembourg	12.1
Denmark	1.0	Morocco	1.50
Eire (inc. tax)	1.0	Netherlands	1.00
France	.....	1.0	Norway	.....	2.5
Germany	.....	1.0	Portugal	.....	6.50
Greece	.....	1.0	Spain	.....	18
Great Britain	.....	1.0	Sweden	.....	1.75
India	.....	1.0	Switzerland	.....	1.20
Iran	.....	1.0	Turkey	.....	1.75
Italy	.....	1.0	U.S. Military	.....	50.20
Israel	.....	1.0	Yugoslavia	.....	6.0

Disregard for Life

New York State Investigation
in Attica Assails Rockefeller

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (WP).—New York State's official investigation of the revolt at Attica concludes that the state callously disregarded human life in its handling of the riot.

The investigating commission, created at the request of Gov. Rockefeller two weeks after the riot, says the state's failure to take prompt action to end the riot was a major factor in the deaths of 10 inmates.

The report describes chaos in the prison yard, including no communication between squad leaders, no way to tell when to stop firing and no clear orders on when to fire.

The nine-member investigation team, which was headed by Robert B. McKay of New York University Law School, said the major significance of the report may lie in the fact that documents in considerable detail describe the life of a major prison, upon more precise information has ever before been made available.

The commission interviewed 1,600 inmates, 400 guards, state troopers, 200 National Guardsmen and hundreds of others involved in the riot.

The report said that the explosion occurred at Attica, the report said, probably because the inmates tried to break out of the prison. But the report also said that the inmates tried to break out of the prison.

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Govern Visits
Pennsylvania;
Kennedy at Side

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP).—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern, with Edward M. Kennedy at his side, resumed his campaigning at its rallies today with visits to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

McGovern, who was in Philadelphia yesterday, said he was in the city to see the two men who were killed in the riot.

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spontaneous, disorganized, badly managed by the inmates.

The negotiating procedure between the state and the inmates evolved haphazardly and was misunderstood by almost all the parties involved.

The retaking of the occupied prison yard was marked by its disorganization and disregard for human life.

300 Troopers Involved—The assault involved about 300 troopers, armed with shotguns and sniper rifles, using ammunition that apparently increased the death toll.

The commission's criticism of Gov. Rockefeller focuses on his refusal to come to the prison, despite pleas to do so from an advisory committee and from his prison commissioner, Russell G. Oswald.

In such circumstances, where state neglect was a major contributing factor to the uprising, the commission feels that the governor should not have committed the state's armed forces against the rebels without first appearing on the scene and satisfying himself that there was no other alternative and that all precautions against excessive force had been taken.

Perhaps the key portion of the report, in regard to the governor's and Mr. Oswald's decision to go in shooting, is:

"The decision was based upon the belief that basic principles—not just lives—were at stake in the uprising. From the outset, the governor perceived the Attica uprising as more than a prison riot. The uprising constituted an insurrection against the very authority of the state, and to tolerate it was to concede a loss of sovereignty over the rebels."

The decision to retake the prison was not a quick effort to rescue hostages in the midst of 1,200 inmates; it was a decisive reassertion by the state of its sovereignty and power. While all state officials were concerned about the safety of the hostages, they had finally reached the conclusion that, after four days of negotiation, the need to reassert the authority of the state over the rebels outweighed the risks of an assault.

Changes at Prison

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 13 (NYT).—Ernest L. Montanye, who became prison superintendent here four months after state police crushed the riot with guns, says that "rapport between prisoners and officers has been making progress so that we are at least able to talk and get along while the place is being rebuilt."

He lists these major changes in the prison:

• Prison population reduced from 3,200 to 1,150, with the black percentage down from 80 percent to less than 50 percent.

• Officers increased from 380 to 415, with 19 black and 20 Spanish-speaking. There were no black or Spanish-speaking officers when the riot started.

• Considerable relaxation of regulations on visitors. Friends, acquaintances and potential employers may visit, whereas only close relatives used to be allowed. In addition, the screen between visitors and inmates has been removed.

• Censorship restrictions on mail and publications have been partly removed.

• New clothing, better commissary and mess hall operations, establishment of a law library for inmates.

Among the important grievances, apart from the role of the liaison committee that rile inmates are:

• Inmates, when turned down by the parole board, should have the right to know why they were "hit." This would require a change in state policy.

• An indoor gymnasium because the exercise yard is not pleasant during the bitter winter. Deputy Superintendent Harold J. Smith says bids have been let for a gym and he was surprised inmates did not know.

• Better wage rates. They now get from 20 cents to a \$1 a day for work at the prison. Most receive less than 50 cents a day.

On one point all inmates and officers interviewed here seemed agreed: Racial tensions among inmates are not important, and certainly much less bitter than in the world outside the prison.

That blacks and whites seem to be mostly in separate clusters is not the result of racial hostilities but because they feel more at ease that way.

"That's no conflict between white and black," a black inmate said as inmates played basketball, handball, lifted weights, jogged or just talked in the yard. "We are together because we got something to rap about. We don't hate each other."

Record III in Jail

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Auguste Joseph Ricard, 62, accused heroin smuggler, was reported ill in jail today with a kidney ailment. A pretrial hearing set for today in Manhattan's federal court was postponed until Sept. 25 by Judge Lee Gagliardi.

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POOL MINNOW—The President's daughter, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, trying a few shots while visiting the Barton rest home for the aged in Cleveland. Try was all she did, giving up after two missed shots.

'Middle American' Undecided
After Close-Up of McGovern

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Sept. 13 (AP).—A 43-year-old Chicago-area credit manager, picked as a typical "middle American" for a study of voting behavior, says after a rare, inside view of

Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign—that he still does not know how he will vote.

"To be frank," Richard J. Johnson said in an interview, "I'm still undecided at this point whether he'll get my vote in November." But he said his view of Sen. McGovern has gone up from a week of close watching.

Mr. Johnson was picked by the Public Broadcasting Corp.'s national Public Affairs Center for Television for a yearlong study. He was first interviewed in January, when he described himself as a Democrat who might vote in November for President Nixon.

"I feel that he's done a commendable job," Mr. Johnson said at the time. But he added that if Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts won the Democratic nomination, he would certainly vote for him.

Money Worries

Married and the father of four, Mr. Johnson lives in Rolling Meadows, Ill., drives 21 miles each day to his job with National Steel Service Center Inc. in Evanston and is concerned that his income of about \$15,000, including his wife's part-time job, will not be enough to pay for his children's college education.

Last week, he arrived in Los Angeles to see the McGovern campaign first hand. Since Wednesday, he has seen the senator campaign there and in San Diego, in Dallas and Houston, Texas, in Peoria and Rockford, Ill., in Superior, Wis., and in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Johnson said his first conclusion was that "the candidate has to be an extraordinary human being to endure the rigors of this." He likes a lot of what Sen. McGovern has said, finds him "a very congenial, honest and religious man" but still has doubts.

"I would like to see him a little more dynamic in his speeches, in his presentations," Mr. Johnson said. He feels that Mr. Nixon has those qualities, plus the experience of four years in office and adds that, "In the last year, there has been improvement in this country economy-wise."

Another thing that bothers Mr. Johnson about Sen. McGovern is a feeling that "there is a lot of indecision here." He is upset at Sen. McGovern's decision to drop Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton as his running mate after disclosure of the Missouri senator's medical history, saying he "definitely" should have been retained.

He has no opinion on Sargent Shriver, who replaced Sen. Eagleton, and says he is unimpressed by the fact that he is Sen. Kennedy's brother-in-law. He thinks Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew "has done a good job."

Some officials speculated that the flights might be linked to U.S. participation in a large-scale NATO exercise, "Strong Express," scheduled to start in the North Atlantic Friday. The Russians, as is normal during such exercises, have moved some additional intelligence-gathering ships into the Atlantic to monitor the exercise and the flights from Cuba "could" have to do with tracking ship movements from the American East Coast.

Other officials, however, wondered whether the Soviets were trying to establish a precedent for conducting aerial reconnaissance operations out of Cuba.

U.S. military sources said that movement of numbers of Russian reconnaissance planes into Cuba on a permanent basis could cause concern.

Detected on Radar

The Soviet aircraft were detected on radar by the U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal, which happened to be operating about 200 miles southeast of Norfolk, a naval base city. One Navy F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber and an A-7 Corsair attack plane were sent from the Forrestal's decks to stay with the Soviet planes during a portion of the flight.

Pentagon officials expressed no serious concern over the Soviet actions, although there was some puzzlement over their purpose.

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Democrats McMillan of S.C., Aspinall of Colo.

Two House Panel Heads Lose in Primaries

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—Two elders of the House of Representatives, both of them committee chairmen, were defeated in Democratic primary elections yesterday.

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, 76, chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, lost in Colorado's 4th District to Alan Merson, a University of Denver law professor just half his age.

Rep. John J. McMillan, 36, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, narrowly beat Rep. John McMillan, 72, in a primary runoff in the State's 6th District.

Rep. McMillan is chairman of the House's District of Columbia Committee. A recount of that race seems certain, since Mr. McMillan's margin was less than 600 votes.

In New Hampshire, conservative challenger Meldrim Thompson defeated Gov. Walter Peterson in a neck-and-neck Republican primary. Final returns showed the vote as 43,398 for Mr. Thompson and 41,281 for the governor.

Roger Crowley, the Democratic nominee for governor two years ago, won that nomination again in a three-way race.

Winner in Vermont

In Vermont, Luther Hackett, 39, a former state legislator and the evident preference of retiring Gov. Deane C. Davis, won the Republican nomination for governor. He defeated James M. Jeffords, the state attorney general, and will face Democrat Thomas Salmon as the heavy favorite in November.

All told, there were primary elections in 10 states yesterday, but few major statewide contests.

The defeat of Rep. McMillan apparently opened the way for Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Michigan, a Negro, to become chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, in the next Congress, if Democrats remain in control. The committee and its Senate counterpart virtually govern the nation's capital, which has no home rule.

Rep. James A. Haley of Florida ranks behind the defeated Rep. Aspinall in seniority on the Interior Committee. Mr. Merson had the backing of environmental groups in his campaign against Rep. Aspinall.

The other primary states were Rhode Island, which had only legislative and local contests, Florida, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah and Arizona.

Among the day's results:

• Wesley Powell, a former New Hampshire governor, beat three

other Republicans to win nomination to challenge Democratic Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, who had no primary opposition.

• Floyd K. Haskell, who quit the Republican party two years ago after the U. S. military incursion into Cambodia, was nominated by Colorado Democrats to take on GOP Sen. Gordon Allott.

• Democratic Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota swept easily to renomination. His Republican opponent will be the Rev. Philip Hansen, a Lutheran minister.

• Reps. Don Fuqua, Bob Sikes and Claude Pepper, all Democrats, easily won renomination in Florida's only congressional contests.

• Rep. John Blatnik of Minnesota, chairman of the House Public Works Committee, was nominated for a 14th term, defeating three Democratic challengers.

• Eight Wisconsin congressmen seeking renomination won primary victories, including Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski, who survived a GOP challenge from David Connor, cousin of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

• The Republican party's moderate wing won a double victory in Utah, with veteran Rep. Sherman P. Lloyd and newcomer Robert Weibull defeating two congressional hopefuls with John Birch Society connections.

New Brooklyn Election

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The State Court of Appeals has ordered a new election in the 14th District between Democratic Rep. John J. Rodney and Allard Lowenstein, who lost the June 20 primary by 830 votes.

While the state's highest court concurred yesterday with Mr. Lowenstein's argument that there were massive voting irregularities in the 14th District, the tri-

butal turned down a similar argument brought by supporters of Democratic Rep. Emanuel Celler in the 16th District. Both districts are in Brooklyn.

Rep. Celler, who lost by 609 votes to Elizabeth Holtzman in the primary, also sought a new election. Backers of Miss Holtzman argued that, in contrast to Mr. Lowenstein, Rep. Celler failed to prove that irregularities occurred.

Detroit Holds Armed Man

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (UPI).—The police said today that they arrested a man yesterday carrying guns and ammunition near the site where Sen. George McGovern and Sen. Edward Kennedy were to speak. The police did not identify the man, who was held for investigation.

Nato War Games

OSLO, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Troops, planes and warships of NATO begin war games in the northern Atlantic tomorrow. NATO has mobilized 64,000 men, 300 ships and 700 warplanes for the two-week exercise, code-named "Strong Express," in which 12 of the 15 NATO powers are participating.

The focal point is the northern Norway area on NATO's northern flank, which Western military strategists regard as both vital and vulnerable.

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Trade With the East

It was of course by pure coincidence that a major report urging liberalized rules for East-West trade was released on the same day this week that China was revealed to have bought 10 Boeing-707 airliners in a \$150 million deal. The contract concluded in Peking only emphasizes the great possibilities of East-West trade and will further sharpen the interest of American businessmen in this type of commerce, which had already received a huge boost with the Soviet agreement to purchase large quantities of grain from the United States.

The new Committee for Economic Development report urges that existing restrictions on exports to Communist countries be ended, except for military equipment and related advanced technology. It calls for bringing present U.S. rules regarding credit in East-West trade into alignment with the more liberal practices of other Western countries. The report also recommends that the President be empowered to extend most-favored-nation tariff provisions to Communist countries provided they extend compensatory benefits to this country. And in a recommendation joined by several similar foreign organizations, the CED suggests creation of a new international organization, including both Communist and non-Communist nations, to work out a needed comprehensive

framework for resolving the problems of East-West trade.

All of this makes very good sense. It takes into account both the easing of past cold war tensions and the increasing recognition that rising trade can itself help improved political relations. But the authors of the report are acutely aware that even with the best will in the world on both sides substantial expansion of East-West trade—particularly U.S. participation in such expansion—still has to face serious obstacles. Some of these derive from continuing political disputes; others are the product of the very different economic, political and social organizations of the two blocs of nations.

However, expanded trade between the United States and most Communist countries is sufficiently beneficial to both sides that it ought to be considered here—as well as in the Communist nations—on its own merits, independent of particular secondary disputes in other areas. And it ought to be remembered that even if the United States persists in largely standing aside from the long-term trend toward greater East-West commerce, that same mistake is not being made by the nations of Western Europe or by Japan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Methods

Expansion of Soviet-American trade will require a major effort by Moscow as well as Washington, of course. As the Committee for Economic Development report points out, the economic institutions and practices of Communist countries create special problems both for trade and joint enterprises with the market-oriented business firms of the West.

Guarantees against unfair competition, discriminatory practices and dumping of goods below cost are as difficult to define as to enforce for economies whose currencies are unconvertible and for which there is no easy way to evaluate the relationship among economic costs, prices and exchange rates. Collection of royalties for the licensing of expertise is impractical when reliable information cannot be obtained on volume of production, sales or profits. The protection of trademarks and copyrights is far from adequate, although previous lack of protection in the Soviet Union has been remedied. Other problems faced by Western firms in the Soviet Union include such housekeeping difficulties as establishing offices, hiring local help, obtaining telephone and telex

lines and doing on-the-spot maintenance of equipment. Severe restrictions on freedom of travel within the Soviet Union as well as in obtaining visas without delay impede normal business operations.

Nothing is more likely to discourage Western businessmen than the disregard of client interests as vividly demonstrated by the bureaucrats of the Soviet airline Aeroflot recently in delaying nearly 100 foreign passengers in Moscow for 30 hours to four days. The incident also brought to light the cut-rate sale of Aeroflot tickets in New York in violation of the Soviet airline's agreement with Pan American, which is forbidden to sell tickets in Moscow.

None of this means that a large-scale expansion of Soviet-American trade and co-production is impossible. But, as Secretary of Commerce Peterson has emphasized in Moscow, the Soviet Union will have to make substantial changes in its business methods if it is to attract not only American trade but American investments of billions of dollars in the extraction and export of its mineral resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Deterioration in the Middle East

Following the ejection of the Soviet military advisers from Egypt, there were signs of a greater readiness for compromise in the Middle East. No solution was yet in sight, but an indirect and unofficial exchange of views had gotten under way in the press and by means of deliberate "in-discretions." Various points were "discussed" between Jerusalem and Cairo and between Jerusalem and Amman, while the Egyptians launched a diplomatic offensive aimed at Europe. But the events at Munich have for the time being put a stop to all that. And this is precisely what the extremist guerrillas intended: to worsen the political situation in the Middle East and increase the tension between Israel and the Arabs in order to block the search for a peaceful settlement.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

More Wrongs

Some good may yet emerge from the nightmare of Munich but the sense of outrage is so great that initially it spills over unjustly at random. It was wrong of the Israelis to bomb Syria and the Lebanon. The Black September terrorists deserve to be sought out and punished but the "guerrilla camps" are also refugee camps and inevitably innocent refugees will have been killed and wounded. It is wrong but even less understandable for the sense of outrage to dissipate itself in malicious assault on the German character with facile images of "Jewish blood being shed again on German soil." Israel itself has notably and honorably not done this.

—From the *Sunday Times* (London).

Thoughts From Uganda

Gen. Amin, having already offered to resolve the crisis in Northern Ireland, has now given us his thoughts on the situation in the Middle East. His message to the UN secretary-general seems to be informed with the same crashing insensitivity and innocence of the realities of life that we have come to expect from his other statements

of policy. It is hard to credit that any national leader should choose to condone the Nazi policy of mass extermination, least of all in the aftermath of the tragedy at Munich.

Like Henry Ford, the Ugandan leader seems to regard history as bunk, to be rejecked at the drop of a speech and regardless of human consequences. Plainly there is much that might have been done differently down the centuries, but it is futile to hope to unscramble the world into what it might have been. This further example of his inability to accept the realities of the world does not bode well for his country.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Kissinger's Moscow Visit

The Soviet Union has felt the need to establish contacts with America, not only for economic reasons, but for political reasons, namely to enforce its *pax sovietica* in Europe. The United States no longer wants to wage war in Vietnam. It wants to get out of the mess without losing face, while saving what it has so far been fighting for: the existence of a non-Communist South Vietnam. Without the GIs, South Vietnam has not collapsed in two days as some predicted. The war is going on. Giap is stalling. The South has not rushed into the arms of the "liberators" from the North. Brezhnev himself preferred to receive Nixon at the very moment when the latter was intensifying his bombings of the North, hitting Soviet cargo boats and blocking North Vietnam's harbors.

For the Big Two, the stakes are not limited to Vietnam. But Moscow cannot afford not to continue to arm and nourish North Vietnam. It can disengage from Egypt, but it cannot renounce its aid to the victory of its North Vietnamese spiritual son. Will realistic Brezhnev and will Kissinger manage suddenly to pull from their hat the peace dove, the miracle remedy which all the opposing parties would agree to swallow? The question remains posed. The Moscow summit will no doubt be of very great importance.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 14, 1897

TACOMA—The steamer Portland, which left the West Coast today for the Klondike, carried with her a Maxim gun which fires 300 one-pound cartridges a minute. This weapon is intended to protect the treasure which the vessel will bring from the Yukon. A public meeting has been called to take steps to tie the miners of the Klondike where it is impossible to buy food.

Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1922

PORTLAND—The bishops attending a convention of the Episcopal Church here voted today by 36 to 27 in favor of eliminating the word "obey" in the marriage service, subject to the approval of the Episcopal House of Deputies. The question will be definitely decided at a general conference in 1925.



Secret Nixon Plan: An Aide's View...

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders. Those ringing words were supposed to have been said by Gen. Pierre Etienne de Cambonne, commanding Napoleon's Imperial Guard at Waterloo, when called upon to surrender.

He never said it. A reporter named Rougemont invented the remark some time after the battle, and Gen. de Cambonne went to his grave firmly denying he was the author of the famous phrase.

Could that happen in modern times? With tape recorders, press conferences, attributed quotations, microfilm records—is it still possible to invent and then perpetuate a quotation?

Consider this one: "I have a secret plan to end the war."

Who said it? Why, Richard Nixon of course. When? On March 5, 1968, in Nashua, N.H. Or did he?

Everybody says he did, carefully using quotation marks to show the "secret plan" was right out of the 1968 candidate's mouth. As George McGovern put it in 1971: "Three years ago, Richard Nixon campaigned on the pledge that he had a secret plan to end the war." McGovern returned to the theme in his acceptance speech: "I have no 'secret plan'..."

John Lofton, editor of the Republican National Committee's weekly publication, "Monday," has made a hobby of writing a polite query to everybody who quotes Richard Nixon directly as having used the words "secret plan." Once in a while he gets a reply. The most forthright of these came from Anthony Lewis of The New York Times, who wrote in October, 1969: "I think you have caught me in a mistake. The truth is I wrote that out of the same general impression that so many people seem to have. But I have now checked back through our files and agree with you that I cannot find the precise phrase 'a plan' in what Mr. Nixon said during 1968."

What Mr. Lewis did find, and what is most often cited as the basis for "secret plan," was this remark of Mr. Nixon's on March 5, 1968, in Nashua, N.H.: "And I pledge to you the new leadership will end the war and win the peace in the Pacific..."

In late 1970, John B. Oakes, editor of the editorial page of The New York Times, responded to a new query on another use of the "plan" by citing the same quotation and asking: "How could he make such a pledge if he didn't have a plan?" The Times editor argued: "It seems obvious that Mr. Nixon implied that he had a plan when he gave his pledge. But, as I say, it was doubtless an error to put the words in quotes and if that is what you want me to admit, I am glad to do so, and to state that it won't appear that way in this context again." Nor did it—in The Times.

Not everyone was willing to stop using the phrase when its unreliability was pointed out. NBC's Edwin Newman replied: "When I spoke of a secret plan, I did not mean it as a quotation. It was shorthand, which is sometimes unavoidable, for a plan that the President said he had and the particulars of which he said he could not divulge without impairing the plan's chance of success." (Italics mine.) Did Mr. Nixon ever say he had a "plan," secret or otherwise? He

did not; nobody who has been challenged on the use of a direct quotation on this has ever come up with the citation of time or place. Mr. Nixon never said it; the use of quotation marks is inaccurate, unfair and misleading. But it continues, error feeding on error, as a myth becomes accepted as truth. The question then becomes: If he did not actually say it, did he imply that he had a secret plan? His remarks on March 5, 1968, in Nashua, N.H., were a pledge: "to end the war and win the peace." He continued he had no "pushbutton technique" in mind, but would "mobilize" our economic and diplomatic and political leadership.

Not surprisingly, both press and political opponents came back with the question "How?" News men pressed for details, and when no plan was set forth, its absence was noted. The first use of the word "plan" that I could find was in the March 11, 1968, New York Times subhead: "Nixon Would Say His Bargaining Strength If He's Elected." The Associated Press lead three days later added to the idea of a specific plan, necessarily cloaked in secrecy: "Richard M. Nixon says the reason he is not ready to spell out the details of his plan to end the war in Vietnam is because he is reserving his 'big guns' for use against President Johnson if he wins the Republican presidential nomination."

The AP Story

In that AP story, Mr. Nixon stressed that he had "no magic formula, no gimmick. If I had a gimmick I would tell Lyndon Johnson." The furthest he would be drawn into a discussion of a "plan" was this: "But I do have some specific ideas on how to end the war. They are primarily in the diplomatic area."

That's as much as the clips I have seen about the "plan." Would a fair-minded person say they constitute the basis for an inference that the candidate possessed a detailed, and necessarily secret, panacea for the conflict? I think not—no more than one would infer that Sen. McGovern has a "secret plan" to fulfill his pledge to bring back the prisoners in ninety days.

Throughout the campaign and on into the years ahead, we can expect to hear some orators and commentators use a little inflection around "secret plan" that

makes it sound like a quotation. The quotation thereof is no dark media conspiracy, just an example of how some writers and cartoonists, too lazy to check source materials, casually pick up and perpetuate an error. A small but hardy band of newsmen, with no constituency but objectivity, will win when they see the nonquote quoted.

William Safire is special assistant to President Nixon. This article is from *The New York Times* special feature service.

...And an Anti-Nixon View

By Theodore C. Sorensen

Nixon Pledges to End War With a New Leadership

NEW YORK.—According to the Republican National Committee (RNC) and the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP), their files do not support the widespread belief that candidate Nixon in 1968 claimed a "secret plan" to end the Vietnam war. Inasmuch as they are better known for rumormongering around in other people's files than producing facts from their own, I gladly offer the following to save the locks on my doors.

On March 5, 1968, a candidate in the New Hampshire primary named Richard Nixon, generally identified with the Nixon now occupying the White House despite their widely conflicting statements, paused long enough in his denunciation of price controls, deficit spending, the People's Republic of China and other permanently unacceptable horrors, to state unequivocally: "If in November this war is not over, I say the American people will be justified in electing new leadership, and I pledge to you that new leadership will end the war and win the peace in the Pacific."

On radio he added that his administration was "not going to tolerate this war going on and on." To the Associated Press he hinted mysteriously that he had "some specific ideas on how to end the war... primarily in the diplomatic area." But when reporters pressed for details, none was disclosed.

Only Hot Air?

Now either Mr. Nixon had a plan to end the war in 1968 and concealed it on the ground that it should remain secret, or he had no plan whatsoever and was deliberately deceiving the American voters into believing his pledge was something more than hot air. Most of the press and public have generously rejected the notion of deliberate deception and assumed instead that he had a "secret plan." He and his associates do have, after all, a penchant for the secret—including secret \$10-million campaign funds, secret raids to bug Democratic headquarters, and secret proposals for a new national sales tax after the election. But if RNC-CREEP insist there was no secret end-the-war plan in 1968, I will take their word that it was just plain old demagoguery and deception. Of course, Mr. Nixon could always deny that he was ever in New Hampshire!

Quotation marks around the words "secret plan," incidentally, are still appropriate. RNC-CREEP may be unfamiliar with style manuals, but they consistently recommend quotation marks to enclose misnomers, and repeatedly calling a nonexistent plan "secret" is certainly a charitable misnomer. That a pledge without a plan is worthless is clear from the

fact that Mr. Nixon has not ended the war. Ending it, not merely reducing American troops, is what he promised. To be sure, he has altered the war's character, spreading it into Laos and Cambodia, replacing American combat troops with increased American bombing, and expanding the list of acceptable nonmilitary targets. But he has not ended it. The war drags on and on, killing and maiming our young men and Vietnamese, facilitating the flow of Asian heroin into our cities, undermining respect for our military, building isolationism among our citizens and distorting both our economic and our moral values in a way that feeds the domestic fires of alienation, inflation, violence and urban neglect.

Support of Thieu

Mr. Nixon could have ended it. He could have informed Saigon at the start of his term that the national security of the United States, now that the two sides had been brought to the negotiating table accompanied by a massive North Vietnamese troop withdrawal, justified no further support of the Thieu regime, and that we were therefore departing in honor and letting the Vietnamese, North and South, determine their own future. But he insisted on propping up Gen. Thieu, at all costs, a plan guaranteed not to end the war but to perpetuate it.

Mr. Nixon was not President when the war began, nor can he

of violence and not another it locked to effect but cause." Bush also asserted that a double standard to ask not to control their own force not to control "irregular in their territory, forces of der, forces of terror." The Soviet Union and prevented the Security Council from confronting reality directly by vetoing an amendment that would have given resolution some balance by for an end to terror as v. Since Peking was seen has been unusual for the United and China to vote on major issues, especially such a concrete action as was involved. It seems that they will collaborate to tear the United Nations on East-West lines, however. In any case, the net result only gives Israel a bit of reassurance that UN action of the Middle East does not always produce a Israel resolution. A wi optimist might hope the would ultimately lead to when Israel would co more fully with UN peace—or even have some rea in and respect for the Nations.

On the minus side, the was widespread here, the motive for the U.S. v. President Nixon's hope to bigger share of the Jewk this year.

Mr. Nixon's hope was doubtfully fed by the a in the Security Council after the veto and by the ment by Israeli Ambassador Tekohah that the veto was applauded by the people o and all peoples who de see the end of violence a statement of peace i Middle East."

But when domestic A politics affect U.S. policy United Nations so obvio weakens the U.S. positic and may weaken the is the UN itself.

In this particular case shock over Munich may any significant weakening U.S. position like that by the U.S. effort to keep in the United Nations go.

But even Sunday's ve the United States ag majority in the Council United States will need a ity in the General Assem fall when it seeks UN a lowering the American i contribution. And th attempt to lower its cont is heavily motivated by t political considerations.

Theodore C. Sorensen, who in New York. He wa assistant to President i This article is from T York Times special feat

558th Slain in Ulster Terror, Protestants Pressure Britain

BELFAST, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—A civilian was shot dead and another seriously wounded in a machine-gun attack on a Protestant bar tonight.

A British Army spokesman said 10 shots were fired through the door of the Divis Castle tavern in West Belfast.

But the police said two youths walked into the tavern and opened fire.

The bullets hit two men standing at the bar, drinking beer, and the other patrons dived for safety. The gunmen escaped.

The death raised the toll in three years of Ulster violence to 558 killed.

In a mid-afternoon attack in Belfast, a man threw a small bomb under an army vehicle leaving Royal Victoria Hospital.

The device made a loud noise, but caused no damage or injuries, the army spokesman said. The army has been warned that its post at the hospital will come under attack by the underground Irish Republican Army if soldiers are not removed from the area.

The IRA says they use the post as a springboard for terrorizing Catholics living nearby.

Meanwhile, the British government found itself trapped politically between militant Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland.

The Protestants' powerful Vanguard Movement has threatened to bring the country to a standstill, to send men in military-

style uniforms into the streets and to carry the fight into Catholic areas.

A Vanguard spokesman warned last night that this would happen if the government ended its policy of internment of suspected members of the IRA.

But the province's leading Catholic political party stressed in talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday that internment must end.

Unless internees are freed, the Social Democratic and Labor party will not attend all-party talks being arranged by Northern Ireland administrator William Whitelaw for later this month.

The Vanguard threat was considered a serious one, adding to the increasing pressure being placed on the British government by the two feuding communities.

This week the Vanguard movement linked up with the powerful Loyalist Association of Workers, a militant union organization now spearheading a power strike here. Also in the new Protestant united front is the Ulster Defense Association, whose 50,000 supporters are pledged to protect the Protestant community by force if necessary.

But a UDA spokesman today dissociated the organization from the Vanguard threat, which he termed "madness."

Protestant militancy has risen drastically in the last few days after British paratroopers killed two civilians in gun battles in a Protestant Belfast district last week.

Power workers at two main city plants remained off their jobs today in protest against the killings. Parts of the capital were in darkness last night and more cuts today caused huge traffic jams when traffic lights went out.

[The Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant Protestant leader, said his Democratic Unionist party will boycott Mr. Heath's proposed all-party conference unless the government orders a public inquiry into the deaths of the two Protestants shot by the paratroopers in the Shankill Road area, the Associated Press reported.]

In Carrickfergus, near Belfast, a crowd of young Protestants went on a rampage today after 16 Protestant men facing charges connected with arms and ammunition were refused bail by a special court.

Bricks, bottles and fire bombs were thrown at the police. Militants among the crowd of about 200 Protestants who gathered outside the court tried unsuccessfully to set fire to the town hall. They burned a car and broke windows.

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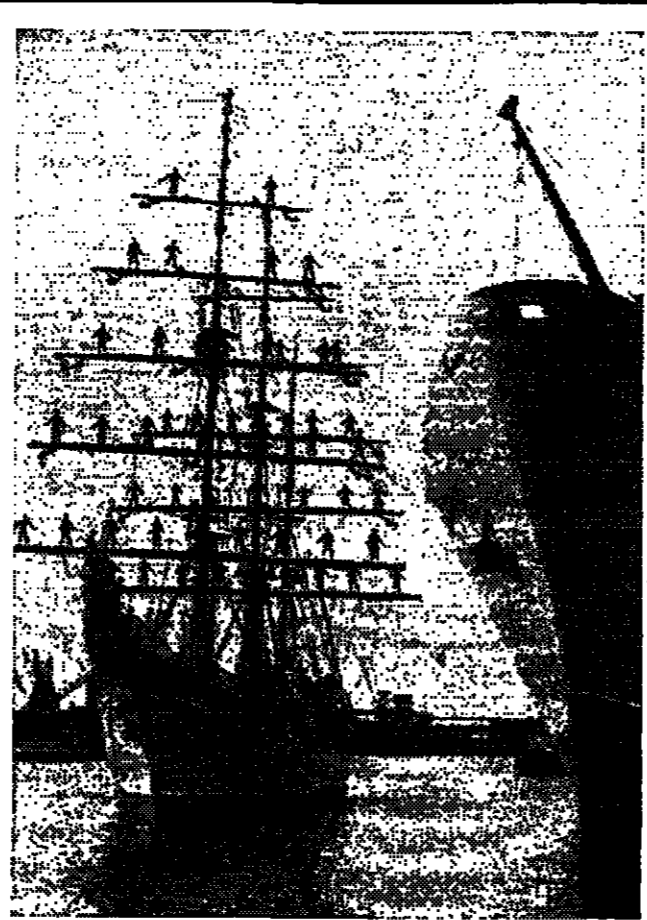
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YARDS MANNED—All dressed up by cadets, the Gloria, Colombian Navy training ship, coming into Le Havre.

Sticking Point Is Emigrants to West

Polish Aide in Bonn to Discuss Relations

BONN, Sept. 13 (AP).—Polish and West German foreign ministers today conferred on German soil for the first time in a bid to break through new tensions only three months after the two countries ratified a historic friendship treaty.

Stefan Olszowski, the first Polish foreign minister to visit West Germany since Hitler's army overran Poland in World War II, conferred privately for two hours with his Bonn counterpart, Walter Scheel, at Gymnich Castle, near Bonn.

They continued their talks through a working lunch followed by a meeting of both full delegations. Mr. Olszowski will confer with Chancellor Willy Brandt tomorrow before returning to Warsaw.

Ratification of nonaggression treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union last June 3 and a simultaneous agreement on es-

tablishing full diplomatic relations appeared to crown with success Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik policy for normalization with Warsaw.

But although Bonn officials said at the time that ambassadors would be exchanged immediately, Warsaw dug its heels in and set new conditions for full normalization.

West German sources today were confident that the delayed exchange will be announced during or soon after Mr. Olszowski's visit.

A major problem is the resettlement in West Germany of ethnic Germans living in Poland.

These are persons who once lived in lands belonging to Germany but which came under Polish rule at the end of World War II.

Poland agreed to repatriate an

estimated 300,000 ethnic Germans at the time it signed the non-aggression pact in December, 1970. Under the treaty, the Bonn government recognized Poland's postwar western frontier along the Oder-Neisse river line as inviolable.

But fearing the loss of too many skilled workers, Warsaw cut the number of these emigrants from 25,245 in the first half of 1971 to only 6,339 in the same period this year and has stalled on Red Cross negotiations to raise the quota.

Moreover, among new Polish conditions for full normalization is simultaneous progress in friendship talks with other Soviet-bloc states.

Observers saw this as a sign that the Soviet bloc may be ganging up on Mr. Brandt to exert a more pliable attitude from him in stalled negotiations with Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Other issues hindering normal relations with Poland center on financial compensation to Poles who underwent Nazi medical experiments, and the publication of maps and school books in West Germany which suggest claims on Poland's western land.

Wider issues under discussion include preparations for the European security conference and proposed parallel negotiations on troop cuts in Europe.

9 in NATO Discuss Traffic Problems

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Representatives of nine countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met today to try to find solutions to problems of noise, congestion and pollution caused by city traffic.

The meeting, expected to last three days, brought together representatives of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany and Italy.

Mujib Flying Home

GENEVA, Sept. 13 (AP).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, today flew off for a meeting with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on his way home after three weeks' convalescence here from gall-bladder surgery and an appendectomy he underwent in London.

Finishes, But 67 Days Late

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 13 (AP).—It only took him 83 days—over four times as long as the winner—but the last finisher in the single-handed transatlantic yacht race finally made it.

Peter Crowther of England crossed the finish line in his 84-year-old vessel, the 30-foot gaff cutter Golden Vanity, at 9:43 a.m. today.

He blamed his slow crossing, which started June 17 in Plymouth, England, on the lack of wind.

Frenchman Alain Colas finished first in a record-shattering 21 days in a 70-foot trimaran.

Mr. Crowther said he was in good condition and still had food on board, even though his companion, a cat, had given birth to five kittens early this month. He said they have been eating his canned salmon.

Enterprise Off to Vietnam

ALAMEDA NAVAL AIR STATION, Calif., Sept. 13 (UPI).—The carrier Enterprise, the world's largest warship, sailed for Vietnam yesterday, even though a half-dozen small boats tried to block it in a war protest.

Iceland Denies Toughening Fishing Policy

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Icelandic Premier Olafur Johansson today said that cutting the nets of British trawlers represented no toughening of policy in the so-called cod war.

The Icelandic gunboat Aegir yesterday slashed the trawls of the British ships Lucida, from Hull, and Wyre Victory, from Fleetwood.

The cod war erupted over Iceland's extension of coastal fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles to protect Iceland's supplies—also important to Britain's fish-and-chips trade.

Premier Johansson said today: "In my address to the Icelandic nation when the limit was extended to 50 miles on Sept. 1, I declared that the new limit would be defended by all means at our disposal—and that is exactly what we are doing."

"In our eyes these trawlers simply were lawbreakers and must bear responsibility for their doings," he said.

Difficult for Negotiations

The premier admitted that the net-cutting could make it harder to start new negotiations between Britain and Iceland to solve the fishing dispute.

He said: "From Iceland's viewpoint it is quite clear that it will make new talks with Britain more difficult is the British trawlers continue to violate the new Icelandic fishery limit."

He also pointed out that while the Belgian government had been preparing for talks with Iceland that led to eventual agreement, it had forbidden Belgian trawlers to violate the unrecognized 50-mile limit.

Political sources here added that Iceland was helping to make new talks possible by refraining from arresting trawlers, which the Coast Guard says it could easily have done in many instances if it had not received government orders to "play it cool."

Moscow, Vienna Plan

10-Year Trade Pact

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Austria and the Soviet Union have drawn up a 10-year trade agreement which could be signed in Vienna next month, Austrian officials said here tonight.

It is believed to be only the second such long-term accord negotiated by the Soviet Union with a non-Communist state. The first was signed with France a year ago.

The agreement drawn up after a week of talks here, must still be approved by the two governments. It sets a pattern for Soviet-Austrian commerce after Austria's trade agreement with the Common Market goes into force next year.

Watson-Huang Talk

PARIS, Sept. 13 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Arthur W. Watson and Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen met for an hour yesterday, their seventh meeting since bilateral contacts were begun following President Nixon's trip to China. Mr. Watson, who returned here yesterday from a holiday in the United States, has submitted his resignation as ambassador, but is expected to stay on until mid-October.

Athens Attorney Sues Onassis, Says He Broke Plates in Public

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (AP).—An Athens attorney today sued shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis for allegedly smashing plates in a nightclub early last Saturday.

The suit was brought against Mr. Onassis by Nicholas Galladis, who said that Mr. Onassis should be prosecuted because these were a law against plate-breaking in public places.

Although Mr. Galladis admitted he was not present at the nightclub when the alleged plate-smashing in fun took place, he said the law was clear and called for a fine and imprisonment of up to six months.

Mr. Galladis said that there were at least 20 persons presently serving prison sentences for plate-breaking in public places.

"If Mr. Onassis is not prosecuted, then the government should abolish the law," Mr. Galladis said.

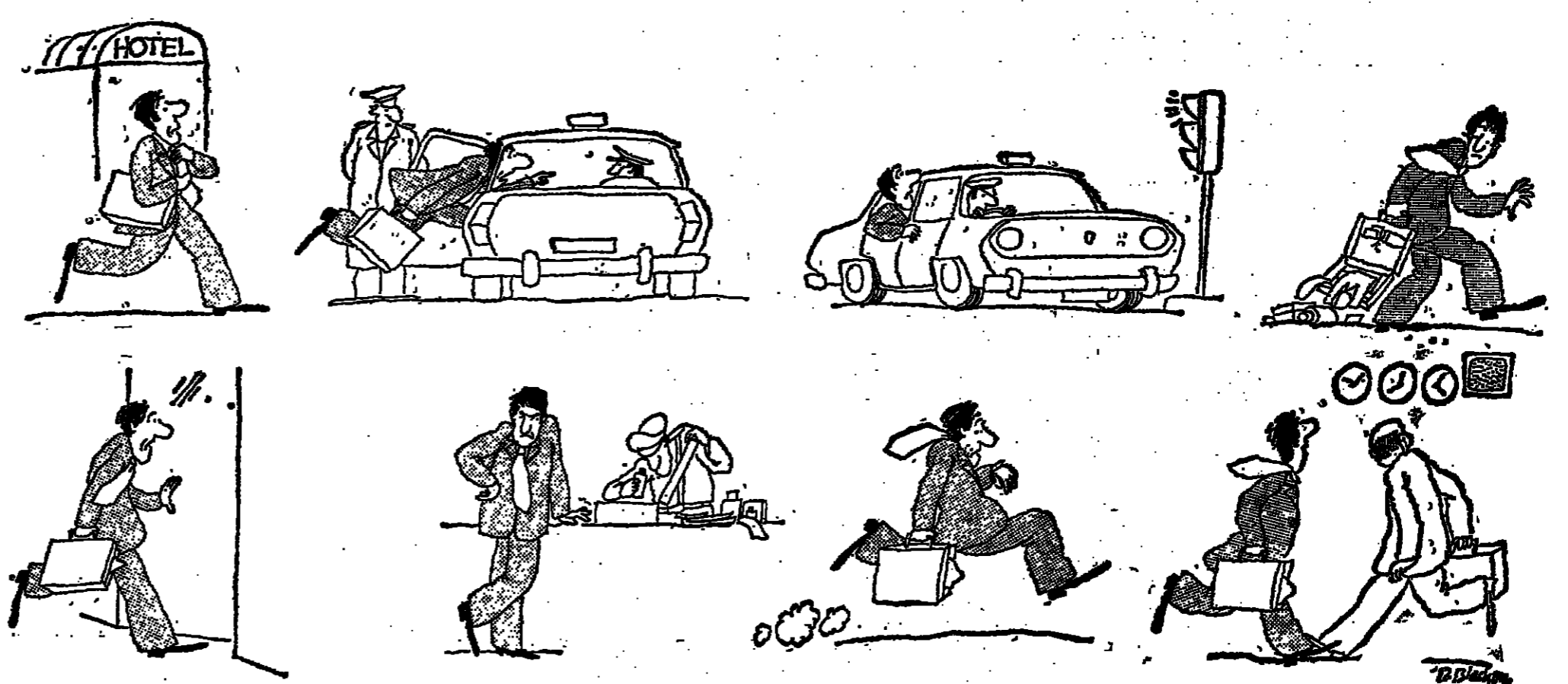
The Greek government passed a legislative decree in 1968 forbidding the deliberate breaking of plates in public places.

The plate-breaking was alleged to have taken place as Mr. Onassis entertained foreign guests, including Italian actress Elsa Martinelli, at the Nerada nightclub in an Athens suburb.

Scores of plates were said to have been thrown onto the dance floor, in keeping with Greek tradition, as dancers whirled about.

Despite the law, guests at early-hour clubs often ignore the law and break plates and sometimes even chairs and tables.

Mr. Onassis was not available for comment.



A business trip is no joy ride.

Rushing to and from airports; changing time zones, language, currency; putting one problem aside to tackle another. All this is nobody's idea of fun.

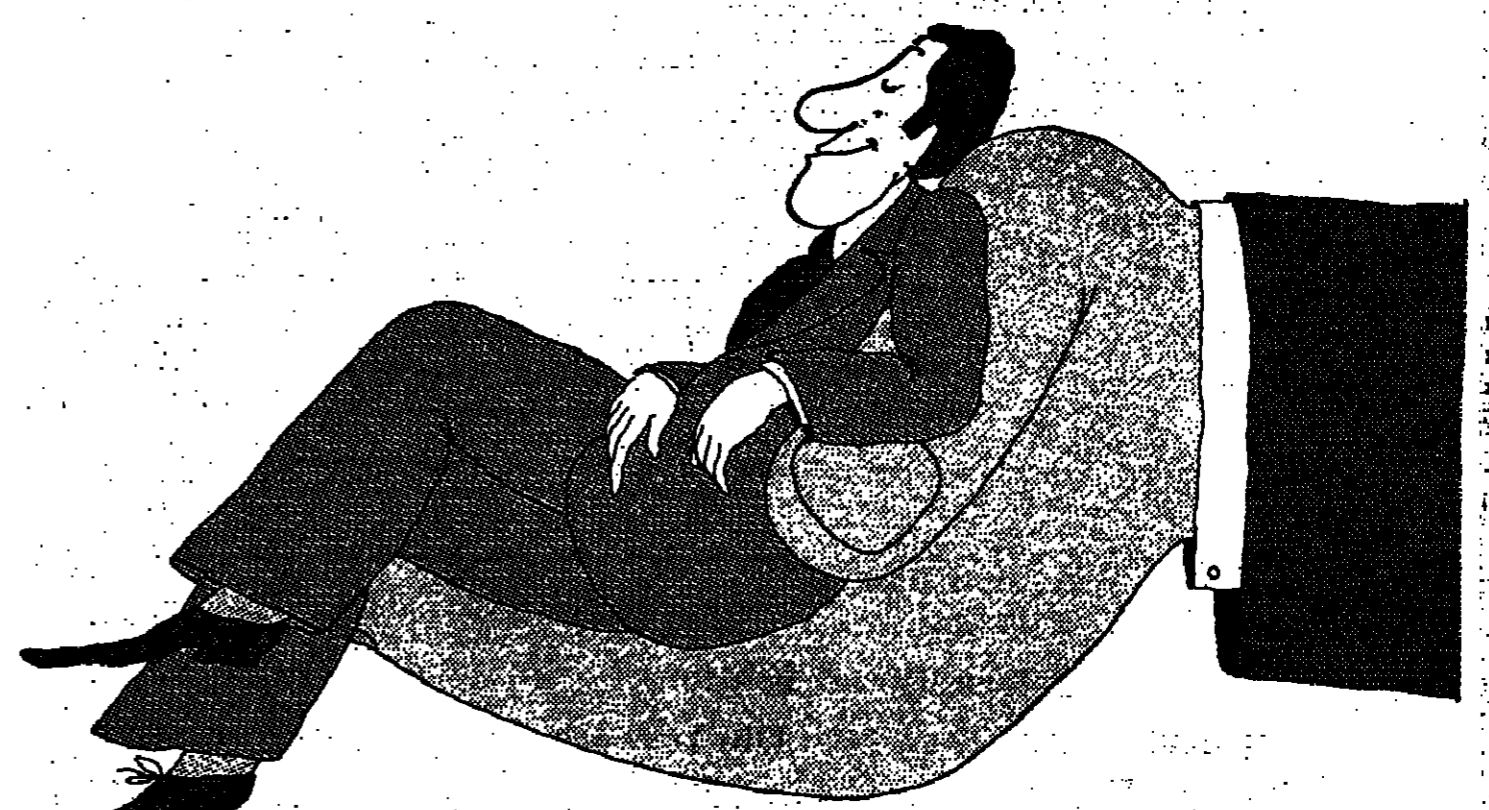
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RESEARCH **PROBABLY NOT THE YOUNG'S KING**

Four Nations, Including U.S., Offer Anti-Skyjack Proposal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The United States, Canada, Britain and the Netherlands agreed on a proposal yesterday for a U.S. diplomat termed "a major step forward" in combating hijacking.

Franklin K. Willis, a member of the U.S. delegation at a 15-nation meeting, said it included the essential elements of a fact-finding mechanism and sanctions against hijackers.

Pope Assails Contraception, Permissiveness

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 13 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today assailed sex permissiveness, said contraception, abortion, adultery and divorce made modern man "vulgar, vicious and degenerate."

"We live at a time when man's mind is often degenerated to unchecked corruption. We talk in the mud," Pope Paul told 200 visitors in his weekly public audience.

He linked psychoanalysis and sexual education with pornography, magazines and sex shows contributing to what he called the "pollution of environmental immorality."

The Pontiff attacked the "soiled freedom of senses and customs." He said it provided a "noted" for addiction to narcotics.

It was the Pope's strongest attack on permissiveness in many months. It echoed, however, his 48 encyclical banning contraceptive devices as immoral and enjoining their spreading usage as a cause of corruption.

Almost Half of 55,000 Road Deaths In U.S. Linked to Drunken Driving

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Almost half the 55,000 road deaths in the United States last year were due at least in part to alcohol, a government report said today.

The report said the problem of drunken driving was even more serious than previously thought, with 27,000 deaths related to alcohol.

President Nixon, sending the report to Congress, said he felt serious and growing concern over the high death rate on the roads.

The report noted that some countries enforced severe penalties for drunken driving, and added: "U.S. laws are far less harsh. . . . This situation tends to offset the positive factors, such as safer highways, safer vehicles, better trained drivers and more efficient traffic safety technicians."

The report said most recent surveys showed that of every 25 cars on the road at night, one was operated by an intoxicated driver.

"By any reckoning, this amounts to a version of Russian roulette," it said.

In addition to the 55,000 killed last year, nearly four million people were injured in traffic accidents.

The assignment of the embargo, which began its two-week session Sept. 4, was to work on a treaty for action against countries which do not live up to their international obligations to prosecute or extradite hijackers or return hijacked planes and crews.

Mr. Willis said the four-country proposal would include a fact-finding inquiry as the first stage. As the second stage, the offending country would lose its international air rights.

The third stage would involve a meeting of signatories to the treaty to decide what concerted action should be taken if the offense continues, he said.

The maximum sanction allowable, as proposed by the United States and Canada, would be suspension of air services to the offending country.

The French delegate to the conference, Gilbert Guillaume, said France was not necessarily opposed to the four-nation proposal, but mentioned a Soviet claim that the proposal was incompatible with the United Nations Charter in that it assumed rights granted only to the Security Council.

Mr. Guillaume said another fundamental problem was that his government was not certain that the plan would be widely accepted. He said that if any agreement was to work most nations must agree.

At this point, he said, he doubted that any single resolution could be approved in the time left and suggested that the subcommittee forward all proposals to the full IOAO legal committee, scheduled to meet after the first of the year.

When asked about American pressure, such as the U.S. government's cancellation of discussions scheduled this week on extending a French airline's landing rights in the United States, he answered:

"I'm not sure pressure is the best means to arrive at a solution."

Meanwhile, in a new summary of air piracy since 1961, the Federal Aviation Administration says that as of Sept. 1 there had been 187 hijackings of U.S.-registered aircraft and one of a foreign plane engaged in U.S. air commerce.

The FAA said it has coordinated its data with Department of Justice files but still finds some disparity as to what has constituted a hijacking, and who were the hijackers.

In any event, the FAA finds that 211 persons have been involved in the 187 instances of hijacking. By other counts the total is 217. Both totals include a number of passive companions indicted along with active hijackers.



A ROMAN FITCH—Cabmen shoeing horse near St. Peter's Square to be ready to take romantic tourists on sightseeing tours of Rome. It's for those who prefer old open cabs to modernistic air-conditioned buses.

Britain Stops Strolls in Park By Murderess

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—A walk in a London park by a convicted murderess serving a life sentence resulted in a wave of public protest, and an official reprimand for her prison warden today. Further walks were banned.

Myra Hindley, now 28, was sentenced to life imprisonment with her lover, Ian Brady, in 1966 for what became known as the moors murder case. She was convicted of murdering two children and burying their bodies on the Yorkshire moors.

Today the Home Office confirmed a newspaper report that she had been taken out for a walk in a London park by the warden of Holloway Prison, Mrs. Dorothy Wing, supposedly for rehabilitation.

The action provoked protests from members of Parliament, law and order groups and relatives of the two murdered children.

The Home Office said that Mrs. Wing had made the excursion at her own discretion, but added: "The Home Secretary considers this was an error of judgment, and has given instructions that this arrangement is not to be repeated."

Pilot Lands 707 Jet Carrying 140, Dies

JAKARTA, Sept. 13 (AP).—A Pan American World Airways pilot collapsed and died moments after he landed a Boeing-707 jetliner with 140 persons aboard here after a flight from Hong Kong, officials said yesterday. The incident occurred Saturday.

Officials said a preliminary examination showed Capt. William B. Young, 47, had died of a heart attack. His body was flown to Hong Kong on Sunday.

Earthquake Shakes Greece, Is Felt in Italy and Yugoslavia

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (AP).—A sharp earthquake jolted Greece early today, rocking buildings and causing panic.

The tremors hit at 6:14 a.m. (0614 GMT) and lasted several seconds. The Greek Seismological Service said the quake's epicenter was near Nafplion, 65 miles west-southwest of Athens, and reached six on the Richter scale.

It was violently felt in Athens, the Peloponnese, northern Greece and the Ionian Islands. Many people ran out into the streets in their nightclothes in panic, witnesses said.

National police reported that scores of buildings and farm-

houses suffered cracks and fallen ceilings in outlying areas of Corinth and Nafplion. The population in the Peloponnese peninsula was in a state of near panic for fear another tremor would strike the area. However, no significant damage or injuries were reported.

Buildings Sway
In Athens, most of the city's residents were preparing to leave their homes for their offices when the earthquake struck. The rolling tremors caused tall buildings to tremble and sway.

Police said there were reports of collapsed ceilings, but no ancient monuments sustained any damage.

The quake rippled across southern Italy from Bari on the lower Adriatic to Naples. The rolling shock was light and caused no damage.

But the tremor was more serious in Yugoslavia. Houses were damaged in three towns in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported. It is believed there were no casualties.

Strikers Tie Up City in Spain

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Labor unrest sparked by the dismissal of five workers today paralyzed industrial plants in this port city of 145,000 on Spain's northwestern coast, industry sources said.

The sources said the strikes involved several thousand workers and led to a clash with police yesterday in which five demonstrators were arrested for hurling rocks.

The strikes started Saturday after the management of the Citroën auto plant at Vigo rejected a demand that the work week of its labor force of 4,000 be cut from 46 to 44 hours and the workers given Saturday afternoons off.

30 Lost as Ferry Flips

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—About 30 persons, including at least 18 schoolchildren, were missing and feared drowned in the capsizing of a ferry on the flood-swollen Krrian River in northern Malaysia today. Seven children were saved and three adults swam a shore.



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What can your banker tell you about industrial expansion in Hong Kong?

Can he tell you how the labor market is affected by the industrial expansion? Can he explain the need for Hong Kong's switch from entrepôt trader to industrial exporter of electronics, plastics, and optical goods? Can he tell you how this diversification will influence its trade balance? How it will affect its domestic economic growth? And external payment position?

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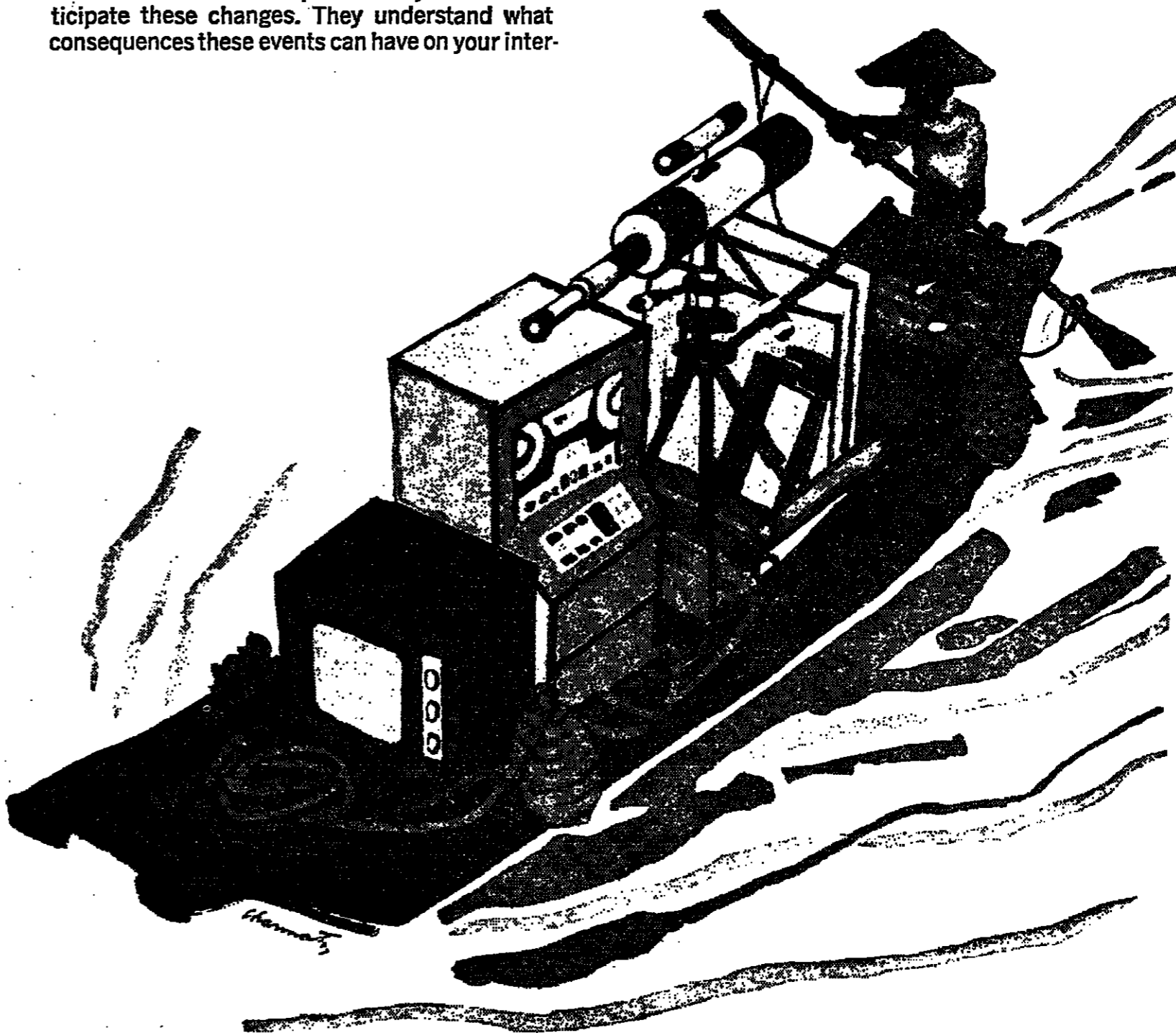
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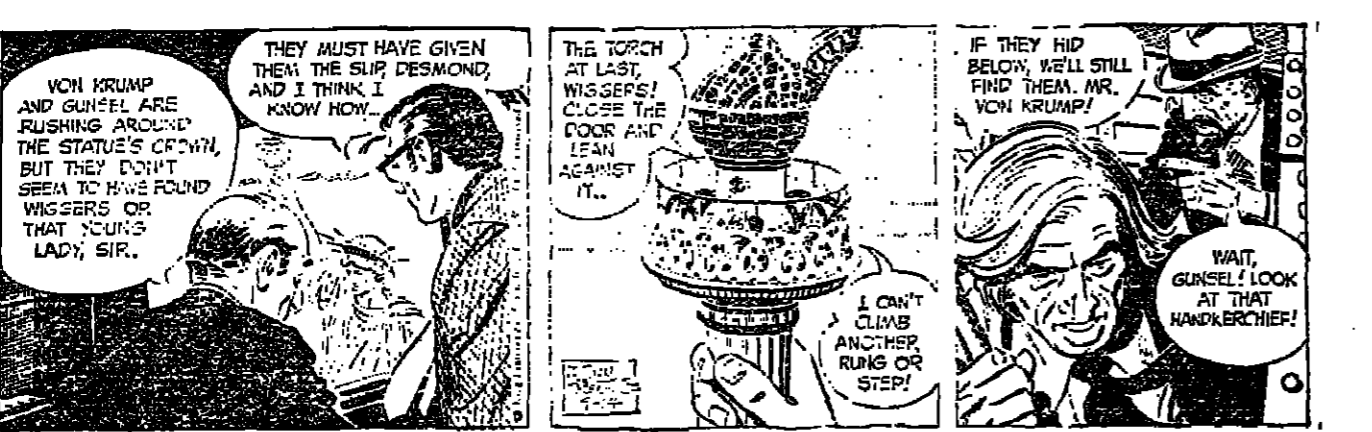
INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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young, aggressive and experienced
man, with a minimum 5 years' marketing
experience. He should be challenging
position with career opportunity.
Responsible Managing Director—Gen-
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subsidiary in both consumer and
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U.S. representation. Spans a
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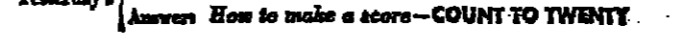
Box D-3,221, Herald, Paris.

**RIP
KIRBY**



By Alan Truscott

DENNIS THE MENACE



Reviewed by Nona Balakian

human being - Miss Gilliat's characters are mostly ordinary people in familiar settings, and they speak in the vernacular of their own time and place, with occasional misses. But these "ordinary" people, seen flatly at first, in the outer skins of their various occupations, grow into individuals as their private fantasies unfold.

In a time of "the politics of happiness," Matthew Paget voraciously clings to a style of "high judgement." A cyberneticist - he traces his highest hopes to the making of a Family Robot - adapted to the needs of Kinship, as he is called, has virtually run the world since he concludes a 4-year-old child in connection with the robot a

halfcent is the Miss Gilliat's style. She gives us the maximum clues (as in the title) about her interest in human situation to enter a hunt for missing pie other extreme, in "T Go," she reverts to a style, identifying too her hero. The dwarf, who insists on caring pie despite his own re the making of a posit the Absurd. "Look," girl who needs help. "nobody and on your way, nothing wrong with you." It's not bad strike from." With that around, Godot c time coming...

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Yesterday's Jumble: **JETTY CHUTE TONGUE WALNUT**
 Answers: **How to make a score—COUNT TO TWENTY.**

Brinkman, McAuliffe Excel

Fryman Tops Orioles

YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Fryman hit a two-run homer in the deciding run in the final inning to help the Orioles win a 3-2 home victory over the Red Sox.

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	73	44	.622	—
Seattle	71	46	.606	2 1/2
Minnesota	69	48	.591	4 1/2
Chicago	67	50	.571	6 1/2
Detroit	65	52	.558	8 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	71	46	.606	—
San Francisco	69	48	.591	2 1/2
Oakland	67	50	.571	4 1/2
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Tuesday's Results

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St. Louis	63	54	.539	8 1/2

Wednesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	71	46	.606	—
Philadelphia	69	48	.591	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	67	50	.571	4 1/2
Montreal	65	52	.558	6 1/2
St. Louis	63	54	.539	8 1/2

Today's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	73	44	.622	—
Seattle	71	46	.606	2 1/2
Minnesota	69	48	.591	4 1/2
Chicago	67	50	.571	6 1/2
Detroit	65	52	.558	8 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	71	46	.606	—
Philadelphia	69	48	.591	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	67	50	.571	4 1/2
Montreal	65	52	.558	6 1/2
St. Louis	63	54	.539	8 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	71	46	.606	—
San Francisco	69	48	.591	2 1/2
Oakland	67	50	.571	4 1/2
Seattle	65	52	.558	6 1/2
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first-place Red Sox in the American League Eastern Division. Baltimore's first loss in five games dropped the Orioles into a second-place tie with New York, a half-game out.

Paul Blair's seventh home run of the season came with one out in the first inning off Fryman, and gave the Orioles a 1-0 lead which lasted until Andre Rodriguez's infield single opened the third inning and Brinkman followed with his fourth home run of the season.

Brinkman, hitting .301, has driven in 43 runs this season, nearly half of which have been tying or go-ahead runs.

Baltimore starter and loser Pat Dobson's won-lost record dropped to 15-15. Detroit got the winning run in the seventh against reliever Roric Harrison.

Brinkman got a two-out walk, Fryman singled to center and McAuliffe doubled into short center to score the run.

Fryman, who gave up eight hits in 2 1/3 innings, raised his record to 6-2, coming from the Philadelphia Phillies.

Yankees 3, Red Sox 2

At New York, Sparky Lyle pitched three innings of one-hit relief to gain his 33rd save of the season as New York edged Boston and Luis Tiant, 3-2, at Yankee Stadium. Lyle, who also has eight victories, made his fifth appearance against his former Boston teammates this year and collected his fourth save against them.

White Sox 5, Royals 0

Dick Allen slugged his second two-run homer in two nights, helping Chicago to a 5-0 record victory over Kansas City. With

Wednesday

Bucs Beat Cubs,

Clemente Stars

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Roberto Clemente hit a two-run homer in the seventh inning to help the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 6-4 victory over the Chicago Cubs today.

Clemente, who had three hits and needs only 16 more to become the 11th player in history to get 3,000 in a career, slammed Ferguson Jenkins' pitch into the center-field bleachers. Winning pitcher Nicky Stroum, who opened the inning with a single, scored ahead of Clemente.

Cold War Still Runs Strong in Sports

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Cold war competitiveness may be mellowing in other fields, but it still runs strong in sports.

If Americans have boasted in the past about their victories, the Russians were gloating yesterday about their best showing since they started taking part in the Olympics in a big way in 1952. They also relished the relatively poor performances of the Americans.

The press blossomed with banner headlines and full-page articles hailing "our victorious finish" with 50 gold medals at Munich as triumphs of socialism and emphasizing Moscow's obsessive concern with beating the Americans, who were chided for being poor losers in basketball and unmanly in other competitions.

Earlier, Soviet sportswriters had suggested that the two world record-holding sprinters from the United States, Eddie Hart and Ray Robinson, had deliberately missed their qualifying heat in the 100-meter dash to avoid the public humiliation of losing to eventual Soviet gold-medal winner Valeri Borzov. The

